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Final Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study

Work Plan

Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Site

14 McCaffrey Street

Village of Hoosick Falls

Rensselaer County, New York

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION & PURPOSE**

This document constitutes the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan RI/FS Work Plan for the Saint-Gobain Performance Plastics Corporation (Saint-Gobain) site (the “Site”) located at 14 McCaffrey Street in the Village of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York (see Figure 1: Site Location Map).

### **2.1 Site Description**

The Site is located at 14 McCaffrey Street in the Village of Hoosick Falls, Rensselaer County, New York. The Site is approximately 6.47 acres and is identified on the Rensselaer County Tax Map as parcel number 37.06-3-1. The majority of the Site is improved with an approximate 60,000 square foot manufacturing building with associated entranceways, accessways, parking lots and loading areas. The northwestern portion of the Site consists of unimproved wood land.

The Site building was reportedly built in 1961. Additions to the original building were completed in 1966 and 1975. The 1961 Building is a slab-on-grade, single-story, woodframe

constructed rectangular building that makes up the northwestern portion of the overall building footprint. The 1966 Building is a slab-on-grade, four-story, steel reinforced concrete constructed building that makes up the central portions of the

overall building footprint. The 1975 Building includes two (2) interconnected slab-on-grade, single-story, corrugated metal warehouse structures that make up the southern portion of the overall building footprint. Two (2) aboveground propane tanks are located on southern portions of the Site.

The Site slopes from the northwest towards the southeast with a steep drop in elevation of approximately 20 feet in central portions of the Site. The 1961 Building sits atop the highest portion of the Site. The 1966 and 1975 Buildings lie at an elevation that is approximately 20 feet lower than the 1961 Building. Lands surrounding the Site slope to the east, southeast, south and southwest (see Figure 2: Proposed Sampling Locations Plan).

The Site is accessed from McCaffrey Street. A paved parking lot for employees and visitors is located to the northeast and northwest of the manufacturing building. Access ways for company, shipping and delivery vehicles are located along the southern and western portions of the manufacturing building.

## **2.2 Adjacent Land Use**

Land use adjacent to the Site consists of residential dwellings and the Village of Hoosick

Falls sewer pump station to the north, and residential dwellings and undeveloped land to the east. Land use to the south and west of the site includes: the Hoosic River Greenway (former railroad track); wooded, undeveloped land; the Village of Hoosick Falls water supply well field, water treatment plant and highway garage; and the Hoosic River.

## **2.3 Site History**

The Site is currently occupied and operated by Saint-Gobain, who acquired the Site in 1999. Saint-Gobain currently uses the Site for the manufacture of pressure sensitive adhesive tape (PSAT) products.

Prior to 1961, the site reportedly consisted of undeveloped land. The Site building was reportedly first developed in 1961 for Dodge Fibers Corporation to produce extruded tapes and later circuit board laminates. The Site was acquired by Oak Materials Group (Oak Electronics) in 1967 and then by AlliedSignal Fluorglas in 1987 to manufacture polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) coated fiberglass. The Site was then acquired by Furon in 1996 and Saint-Gobain in 1999.

## **2.5 Site Drainage Features**

There are no storm sewer catch basins on the Site. The Site's storm water sheet flows over impervious surfaces into surrounding vegetated areas. Precipitation that accumulates on the building rooftops is channeled into a roof drain that reportedly discharges to a public sanitary sewer overflow manhole/piping located to the east of

the Site. The overflow piping discharges along the bank of the Hoosic River, south of the Site.

Domestic sewage and floor drains within the 1961 Building are gravity fed into a public sanitary sewer manhole located on the north-central portion of the Site. Sewage and floor drain discharges from the 1966 Building enter a sewage ejector pit within the lowest section of the building from which it is pumped into a second public sewer manhole located on the northeastern portion of the Site. The sewer manholes discharge to the Village of Hoosick Falls sewer pump station located along the northern side of Carey Avenue, approximately 50 feet northeast of the Site's northeastern property line. According to the FEMA website mapping, the southeastern portions of the 1966 and 1975 Buildings are located in areas designated as "Other Flood Areas" which are defined as areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than one (1) foot or with drainage areas less than one (1) square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood. Remaining southern and southeastern portions of the Site are located within a 100 year flood plain.

## **2.6 Topographic Description and Nearby Surface Water Bodies**

According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map in Figure 1,

the subject Site lies approximately 430 to 460 feet above Mean Sea Level. The Site slopes from the northwest towards the southeast with a steep drop in elevation of approximately 20 feet in central portions of the Site. Lands surrounding the Site slope to the east, southeast, south and southwest.

The Hoosic River is located approximately 180 feet southwest of the Site's southern property boundary. The Hoosic River flows in a general westerly and northerly direction in the Site's vicinity. Low-lying wet areas are located in vegetated areas to the south and southeast of the Site.

## **2.7 Site Geology**

### **2.7.1 Regional Geologic Setting**

Hoosick Falls lies in the New England Upland (Taconic Range) physiographic province.

The bedding planes of the bedrock are often inclined, and other distortions from the horizontal are evident. These are the result of thrust and folding pressures exerted from the east as a landmass moved gradually westward during the middle Ordovician Taconic mountain-building episode. This westward movement stacked and displaced large deposits of clay, sand, gravel and carbonates, which had accumulated on the floor

of a deep ancient sea, moving then along faults as slices of rock that became intermixed and stratigraphically disordered. Bedrock underlying the Site is mapped as the Walloomsac Formation which consists of slate, phyllite, schist and meta-graywacke. Glacial sediment deposits overlay the bedrock surface, resulting in deposits of sands, gravel, silt, clay and glacial till. Compact glacial till underlies the higher elevation

northern portions of the Site. The remaining portions of the Site are underlain by glacial fluvial outwash consisting of various percentages of sand, gravel, silt and clay.

### **2.7.2 Site Geologic Conditions**

Test borings were advanced during a Site investigation conducted by others in 1996 (see

Section 2.9). The borings were advanced to total depths ranging from 8.5 to 17.5 feet below ground surface (bgs). The borings depicted fill material underlain by glacial till and bedrock. The fill material was encountered to a maximum depth of 2.7 feet bgs and generally consisted of sand and silt with minor percentages of silt and clay. The till consisted of varying percentages of silt, gravel and sand with minor clay. Bedrock underlying the till was identified as greywacke.

Test borings were advanced during a preliminary Site investigation conducted by C.T. Male Associates in 2015 (see Section 2.9). The borings were advanced to total depths ranging from 19 to 45 feet bgs. Bedrock, identified as slate, was encountered in all of the borings at depths ranging from 19 to 43 feet bgs. Glacial till was encountered in the borings completed in northern portions of the Site and was not encountered in borings completed in low-lying southern areas of the Site. The subsurface lithology for borings completed in northern portions of the Site consisted of alternating layers and occurrences of sand and gravel; sand and silt; sand, silt and gravel; and sand, silt, gravel

and clay. Glacial till consisting of sand, silt and gravel with minor amounts of clay, was encountered at depths ranging from 12 to 15 feet bgs. The till was 8 to 12 feet in thickness. The subsurface lithology of borings completed in low-lying southern areas of the Site consisted of alternating layers and occurrences of sand and silt; sand and gravel; and sand, gravel, cobbles and silt.

### **2.7.3 Site Hydrogeologic Setting**

Two (2) hydro-stratigraphic units were identified on the Site during the past investigations. A shallow unconfined hydro-stratigraphic unit was encountered throughout the Site. A deeper hydro-stratigraphic unit was present in the northern portion of the Site underlain by glacial till. Groundwater movement in the shallow hydro-stratigraphic unit is generally from northwest to southeast. Groundwater movement in the deep hydro-stratigraphic unit was not able to be determined as only two (2) monitoring wells were installed within the deeper unit.

## **2.8 Environmental Site History**

### **2.8.1 Previous Property Use**

Since the early 1960's, the Site has historically been used for manufacturing purposes, which included, but was not limited to, the manufacture of extruded tapes, circuit board laminates and PTFE coated fiberglass. Saint-Gobain has utilized the Site for the manufacture of pressure sensitive adhesive tape (PSAT).

### **2.8.2 Historical Chemical Use**

Historical chemical use affiliated with past Site usage may have included petroleum fuels, lubricants, degreasing agents, solvents, paints, Teflon, Triton and perfluorinated compounds (PFCs).

### **2.8.3 Environmental Orders, Decrees and Violations Associated with the Site**

The Site was identified in the NYSDEC Spills Incidents and Bulk Storage databases. The following table summarizes the spills incidents and the bulk storage for the Site.